THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) The basic objectives of the Import Policy are to provide easy access to inputs essential for maximising production and exports and at the same time promoting self-reliance and safeguarding the reasonable interests of the domestic industry. To achieve these objectives, the policy is kept under constant review and changes made in import policy from time to time.

Loans for DMT projects of Bombay Dyeing Company

1337. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank consortium accepted the capitalization of future interest on DMT project loans by Bombay Dyeing Company amounting to Rs. 20.91 crores for the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Union Bank of India, which is the lead bank, has informed that Bank's consortium has not accepted the capitalisation of future interest on DMT projects loans.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bank advances against shares and debentures

1338. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any fresh guidelines or instruction to the commercial banks for making advances against shares, debentures and marketable corporate securities; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India have on October 24, 1986 issued comprehensive revised guidelines to be followed by banks in respect of advances against shares/debentures. The details of these guidelines are indicated in the Annexure. (See Appendix, CXL, Annexure No. 59).

Viscose fibres production

1339. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI ASHWANI KUMRA:
SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the tenacity coefficients of the viscose fibres produced in India and their cost of production per kg.;

(b) how do these coefficients and production costs compare with those of the Japanese Ordinary, Lon Bell and Super Lon Bell fibres and also those of Taiwan, South Korea, Yugoslovakia, Courtaulds (England) etc.; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the quality and lower the cost of production of the India fibre so as to compete in the International market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The tenacity coefficient of Viscose Fibre depends upon the type of wood pulp used i.e. wood used in the manufacture of pulp. According to a major manufacturer the cost of production during 1984-85 varied from Rs. 17.90 to Rs 20.74 per Kg. for viscose staple fibre and was Rs. 27.22 per Kg. for grasilene fibre. The tenacity of Indian Viscose Staple Fibre produced from various types of wood is said to be comparable to the fibres produced in other countries. The tenacity cofficient of viscose fibre produced in Japan, Taiwan South Korea, England etc. Will vary as the types indicated there in are their trade marks and their proprietary